

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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1. The office at Sonnenstein Castle is subordinated to the Amt fuer Forschung und Entwicklung beim Ministerpraesidenten der DDR (Office for Research and Development of the Minister President of the East German Government). In late November 1952, Herr Hoffmann (fmu) was chief of the department which allegedly was composed of two sections, the Central Office for Atomic Energy in Strumoen near Pirna and the Experimental Institute for Aviation Technology at Sonnenstein Castle. The activities were supervised by the Buero fuer Wirtschaftsfragen (Office for Economic Problems). The staff of Sonnenstein allegedly included Russian officers of the SCC.¹
 2. In November 1952, the institute at Sonnenstein was referred to as the Designing Department. An official designation was not yet assigned. In early December, the office included two sections, i.e. the designing section under Dipl. Ing. Dr Becker (fmu) and the preparatory section (sic) under Dipl. Ing. Fritz Koenig. A department for "Statische" which carried out physical tests on materials, was attached to the designing section.²
 3. The Buero fuer Wirtschaftsfragen was in charge of the institute at Schloss Sonnenstein.¹ In early December 1952, a total of 100 persons worked at the institute. Experts in the field of aircraft frames and aircraft engines were in charge of the development, procurement of material and the test stands. Source believed that Sonnenstein was a basic institute for the organization of the future East German air armament industry, rather than a development institute.
 4. The personnel of the Sonnenstein institute included the following scientists who had returned from Zavod 2 at Upravlenchesky Gorodok: Bohr (fmu) who worked in the materials department at Sonnenstein, Engineer Otto Mueller, Otto (fmu), Engineer Max Freihamer, Mages (fmu), Engineer Ernst Ludley; and Rosner (fmu) who at Zavod 2 had worked on material tests. Engineer Herbert Stephan who had come from Pilot Plant No 1 in Poberezhie also worked in the materials department.³
 5. In November 1952, Bohr, Schuster (fmu), a representative of the Ministry of Interior of the East German Government and several Russians visited the Berlin Technical Bureau (BWB) in Berlin-Adlershof, to find out whether parts of the dismantled wind tunnel were still available. After receiving a negative answer, they inquired about the facilities for the construction of such an installation in East Germany.

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6. An employee of the construction staff at Sonnenstein stated that two workshops, each 50 x 200 meters large, were already completed. Workshop I housed the designing and drafting offices and Workshop II the laboratories and experimental rooms. It was also stated that jet and rocket engine research would be conducted at the institute and that departments for aerodynamics and an aeronautical research unit were to be established there.

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1. Comment. The Amt fuer Forschung und Entwicklung beim Minister-praesidenten der DDR is reported for the first time. The present report does not indicate the relation between the Amt fuer Forschung and the Buero fuer Wirtschaftsfragen. Herr Hoffmann (fmu) and Lieutenant Colonel Hoffmann (fmu), who was previously reported in a similar position, are presumably identical. The planned organizational breakdown of the Sonnenstein Institute into two sections, and the section named the Central Office for Atomic Energy in Struppen, located about 5 km southeast of Pirna, are mentioned for the first time. According to a previous report, no Russians were seen at the institute.

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25X1A probably belonged to a commission which, according to a previous report, checked the books of Sonnenstein Castle.

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25X1A 2. Comment. Dipl. Ing. Becker (fmu) is probably the expert for efficiency calculations who had worked in the OKB II of Pilot Plant No 1 in Podberezhe. Fritz Koenig is believed to be identical with Professor Koenig (fmu) who had previously worked at the Bruenn Institute of Technology.

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3. Comment. Engineer Otto Mueller was chief of the test section for IS turbo starter units at Experimental Plant No 2. Engineer Max Freihammer was a member of the department for combustion chamber experiments. The other returnees held positions of minor importance at Zavod 2.

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